

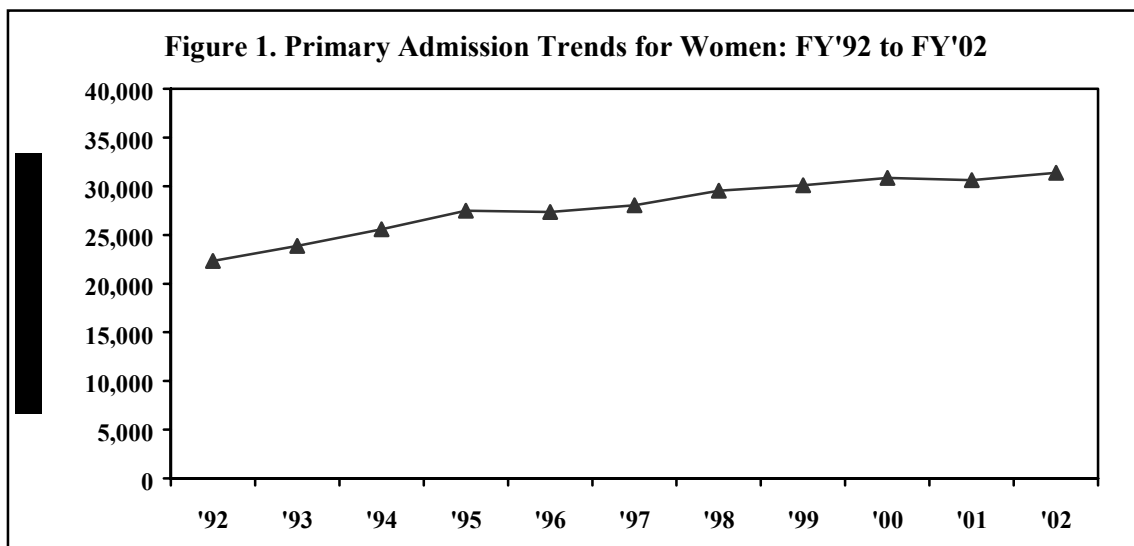
## **SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACT SHEET: ADULT WOMEN ADMISSIONS**

### **Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services**

*This fact sheet provides information on all admissions to substance abuse treatment services. Data were reported to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services Management Information System in FY 2002.<sup>1</sup>*

#### **Overall Treatment Admissions for Adult Women**

In FY 2002, there were 32,288 women admitted to substance abuse treatment services in Massachusetts; of these 924 admissions were under 18 years of age.<sup>2</sup> This fact sheet presents data on adults 18 and older. For information on substance abuse treatment services provided to clients under 18, please refer to the Adolescent Fact Sheet. Figure 1 illustrates the admission trend for adult women, 18 years and older, to residential and outpatient services for Fiscal Years 1992 through 2002.



#### **Characteristics of Admissions for Adult Women**

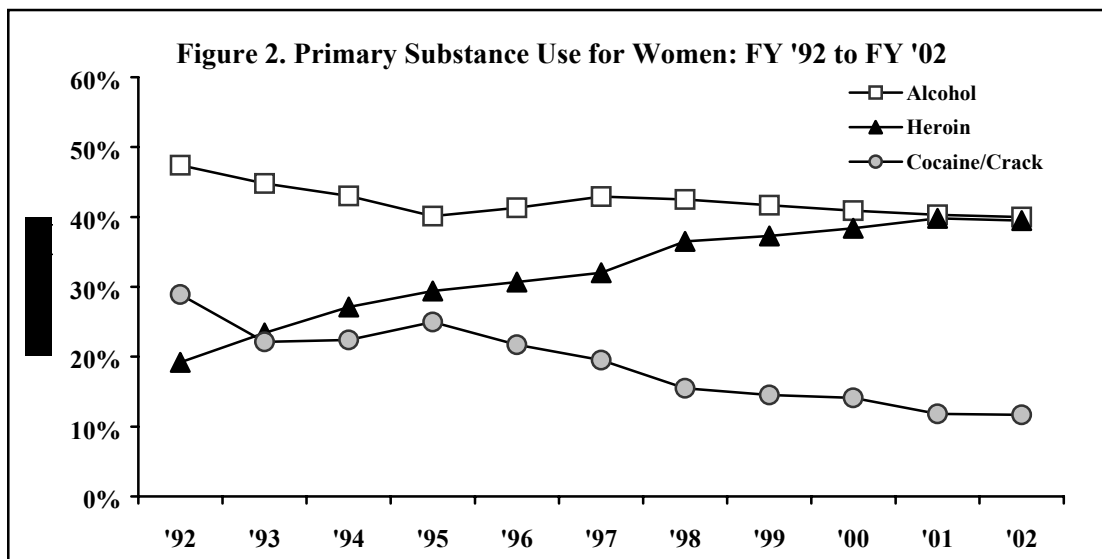
In FY 2002, female adult admissions to substance abuse treatment reported the following characteristics:

- 74.6% (23,390) were White, 11.7% (3,676) were Black, and 10.4% (3,248) were Latino.<sup>3</sup>
- 79.7% (24,999) were unemployed.
- 15.8% (4,964) were homeless.<sup>4</sup>
- 44.3% (13,883) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 30.6% (9,602) reported injection drug use (past year).
- Over a third (11,800) were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 35.0 years.
- 24.6% (7,721) had children under six years of age, 42.0% (3,244) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-six percent (14,426) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 36.9% (5,319) of these admissions reported living with their children.

## Primary Substance of Use

In FY 2002, female admissions reported alcohol and heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

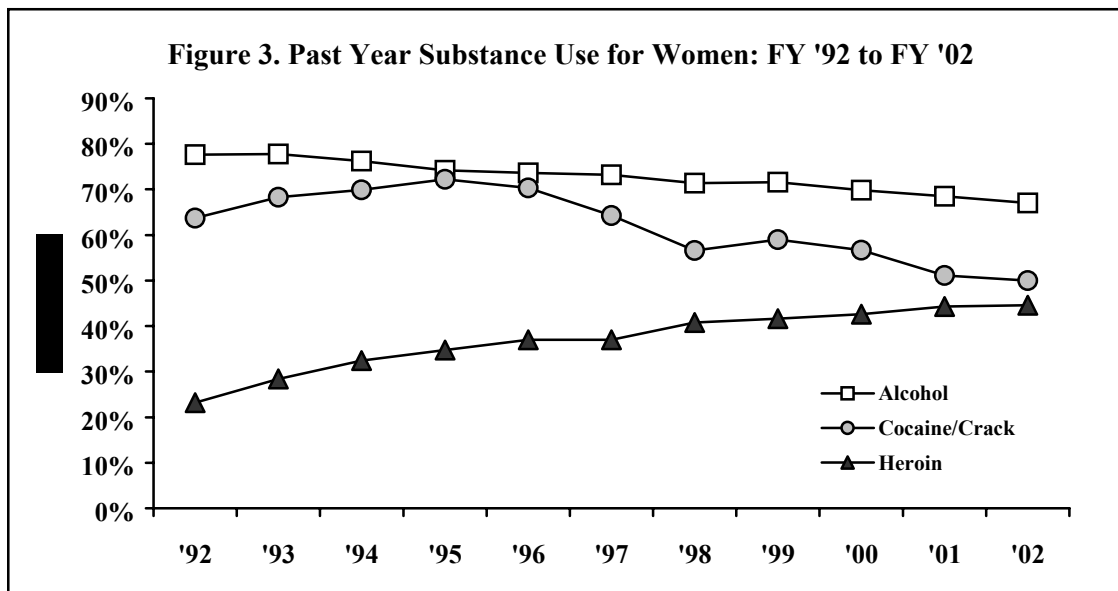
- 40.0% (12,548) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 39.5% (12,394) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 10.6% (3,309) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 3.8% (1,180) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 6.2% (1,933) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.



## Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2002, at admission alcohol remained the most reported substance used in the past year among female clients. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

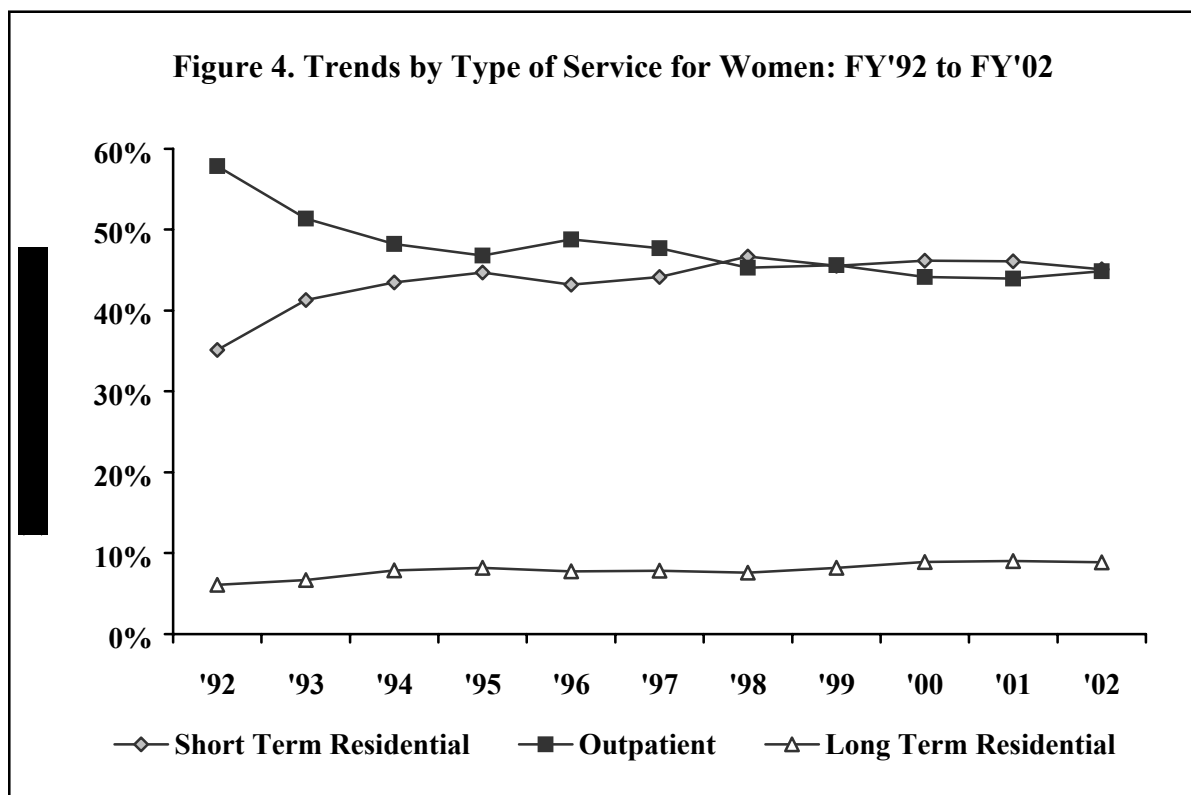
- 67.0% (21,013) reported using alcohol within the 12 months prior to admission.
- 50.0% (15,697) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 44.6% (13,988) reported past year heroin use.
- 24.2% (7,591) reported past year marijuana use.
- 39.3% (12,324) reported past year use of *other* drugs.



## **Admissions by Service Type**

In FY 2002, female admissions, received services in the following service modalities:

- 45.1% (14,144) were admitted to Short Term Residential Services (less than 30 days) including Acute Treatment Services (13,154), Transitional Support Services (954), and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery (36).
- 44.9% (14,076) received Outpatient Services including Day Treatment (1,020), 1<sup>st</sup> Offender Drunk Driver (2,005), Outpatient Counseling (7,659), Case Management (112), Compulsive Gambling (27), 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Aftercare (263), Criminal Justice Collaborative-Adult (128), Expanded Treatment Services (95), Acupuncture Detox (333), County Corrections (293), and Narcotic Treatment (2,141).
  - 6.8% (2,141) received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 8.9% (2,786) were admitted to Long Term Residential Services (greater than 30 days) including Recovery Homes (1,200), Therapeutic Communities (429), 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Residential (321), Specialized Residential for Women (580), Family Shelters (99), and Social Models (157).



<sup>1</sup> SAMIS data include information reported by all BSAS licensed substance abuse treatment programs for FY 1992 to FY 2002. These data include admissions to BSAS licensed programs that may be reimbursed by Medicaid or other public payers. Trends are reported beginning in FY 1992 when data were first collected in their current form.

<sup>2</sup> For more data on Substance Abuse see MassCHIP: <http://MassCHIP.state.ma.us>

<sup>3</sup> Proportions may not add up to 100% because admissions may report multiple answers to the race/ethnicity category.

<sup>4</sup> These data include the homeless status reported by all primary admissions.

## **Short Term (<30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Women**

In FY 2002, there were 14,144 female admissions to Short Term Residential (<30 days) Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Acute Treatment Services, Transitional Support Services, and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery.

### **Characteristics of Admissions**

Female admissions to all Short Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 74.0% (10,470) were White, 11.0% (1,556) were Black, and 11.9% (1,689) were Latino.
- 88.7% (12,541) were unemployed.
- 23.0% (3,250) were homeless.
- 33.0% (4,674) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 41.4% (5,848) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 37.8% (5,347) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 34.7 years.
- 23.4% (3,306) were parents of children under six years of age, 26.3% (870) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-six percent (6,464) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 24.0% (1,553) of these admissions reported living with their children.

### **Primary Substance Of Use**

Female admissions to all Short Term Residential Services, reported heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 52.7% (7,449) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 34.3% (4,857) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 6.0% (862) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 0.5% (73) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 6.4% (903) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

### **Substances Used in Past Year**

In FY 2002, at admission heroin and alcohol were the most reported substances used in the past year among female admissions to all Short Term Residential Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 59.8% (8,455) reported past year heroin use.
- 58.4% (8,265) reported past year alcohol use.
- 44.1% (6,239) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 14.2% (2,006) reported past year marijuana use.
- 31.0% (4,387) reported past year use of *other* drugs.

### **Types of Services**

Female admissions to all Short Term Residential Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 93.0% (13,151) were admitted to Acute Treatment Services.
- 7.0% (990) received Transitional Support Services including Transitional Support Services and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery Services.

## **Outpatient Services Admissions by Adult Women**

In FY 2002, there were 14,076 female admissions, to all Outpatient Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Day Treatment, 1<sup>st</sup> Offender Drunk Driver, Outpatient Counseling, Case Management, Compulsive Gambling, 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Aftercare, Criminal Justice Collaborative-Adult, Expanded Treatment Services, Acupuncture Detox, County Corrections, and Narcotic Treatment.

### **Characteristics of Admissions**

Female admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 76.0% (10,704) were White, 11.7% (1,644) were Black, and 8.8% (1,238) were Latino.
- 68.8% (9,687) were unemployed.
- 6.0% (840) were homeless.
- 52.7% (7,422) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 19.7% (2,774) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 36.5% (5,138) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 35.3 years.
- 25.3% (3,565) were parents of children under six years of age, 56.9% (2,030) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-six percent (6,421) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 51.3% (3,292) of these admissions reported living with their children.

### **Primary Substance Of Use**

Female admissions to all Outpatient Services, reported alcohol most often as the primary drug, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 46.0% (6,474) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 27.4% (3,863) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 13.2% (1,857) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 7.1% (1,003) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 6.2% (879) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

### **Substances Used in Past Year**

In FY 2002, at admission alcohol was the most reported substance used in the past year among female admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 73.7% (10,376) reported past year alcohol use.
- 48.6% (6,835) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 31.8% (4,472) reported past year marijuana use.
- 29.8% (4,198) reported past year heroin use.
- 41.7% (5,865) reported past year use of *other* drugs.

### **Types of Services**

Female admissions to all Outpatient Services, received care in the following types of programs:

- 16.1% (2,268) received DAE Services including 1<sup>st</sup> Offender Drunk Driver, and 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Aftercare Services.
- 15.2% (2,141) received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 68.7% (9,667) received other outpatient services including Day Treatment, Outpatient Counseling, County Corrections, Case Management, Compulsive Gambling, Acupuncture Detox, Criminal Justice Collaborative (Adult), and Expanded Treatment Services.

## **Long Term (>30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Women**

In FY 2002, there were 2,786 female admissions, to all Long Term Residential (>30 days) Treatment Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Residential, Specialized Residential for Women, Family Shelters, and Social Models.

### **Characteristics of Admissions**

In FY 2002, Female admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 71.3% (1,985) were White, 14.9% (415) were Black, and 9.8% (272) were Latino.
- 90.6% (2,525) were unemployed.
- 28.3% (787) were homeless.
- 58.3% (1,623) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 31.6% (880) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 42.8% (1,192) of the admissions were between the ages of 30-39, with a mean age of 35.1 years.
- 27.4% (762) were parents of children under six years of age, 39.6% (302) of these admissions reported living with their children. Fifty percent (1,396) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 31.2% (436) of these admissions reported living with their children.

### **Primary Substance Of Use**

Female admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services, reported alcohol and heroin most often as the primary drug, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 39.6% (1,104) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 34.4% (957) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 18.5% (515) reported cocaine or crack as primary substance of use.
- 2.5% (70) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 5.0% (140) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

### **Substances Used in Past Year**

In FY 2002, at admission alcohol was the most reported substance used in the past year among female admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 77.0% (2,145) reported past year alcohol use.
- 47.3% (1,319) reported past year cocaine or crack use.
- 42.8% (1,191) reported past year heroin use.
- 35.4% (986) reported past year marijuana use.
- 67.4% (1,879) reported past year use of *other* drugs.

### **Types of Services**

Female admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 64.1% (1,786) received treatment in Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, and Social Model.
- 20.8% (580) were admitted to Specialized Residential Services for Women.
- 11.5% (321) were admitted to 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Residential Services.
- 3.6% (99) received treatment in Family Shelters.